



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

II. 'A revision of the Avifauna of the Para district,' comprising a list of collectors, localities, a bibliography and a systematic list of 379 species with localities from which specimens have been recorded. *Dysithamnus mentalis emilae* is described as new from San Antonio do Prata.

III. 'Report on the birds collected on the Island of Mexiana' annotated list of 39 species.

IV. 'Revision of the birds of Mexiana Island' 157 species listed.

V. Report on the birds collected on the Island of Marajo'; annotated list of 40 species.

VI. 'Zoogeographic consideration of the Avifauna of the region about the mouth of the Amazon.'

Such contributions as this are bringing our knowledge of the avifauna of South America nearer and nearer to that state of accuracy which characterizes the ornithology of North America, and this paper of Mr. Hellmayr's will prove of great assistance to investigators of the bird life not only of the Para district but of other more or less contiguous areas.— W. S.

McAtee's 'Index to U. S. Department of Agriculture Publications on the Food of Birds.'¹— So numerous are the publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dealing with the food habits of birds, that an index such as Mr. McAtee has prepared is a practical necessity if we are to readily find the information that we seek. The index covers 131 documents, referring to the economic status of no less than 401 species of native birds and 59 foreign or introduced species. A bibliography precedes the index proper and the latter is remarkably full, with an abundance of sub-headings under each species giving the various items of food and other details, which greatly aid the economist in finding just the information he desires.— W. S.

Craig's Studies of Bird Behavior.²— Mr. Craig describes in detail the hatching of two young doves (*Turtur risorius*). The birds made a series of strong movements with several seconds rest between; each movement seemed to consist of (1) a pushing lengthwise, (2) a thrusting of the bill through the shell, or sometimes only bulging it, (3) a turning round a few degrees which brought each bill thrust a little beyond the last. Mr. Craig finds only two recorded instances of the observation of the hatching of wild birds *i. e.* by W. H. Hudson, 'The Naturalist in La Plata' and R. T. Moore, 'The Auk' 1912, p. 218, dealing with the Jacana and Least Sandpiper respectively. It would seem therefore that there was opportunity

¹ Index to Papers Relating to the Food of Birds by Members of the Biological Survey in Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1885-1911. By W. L. McAtee. U. S. Dept. Agr., Biological Survey, Bull No. 4. Washington, 1913. pp. 1-69.

² Behavior of the Young Bird in Breaking out of the Egg. By Wallace Craig, Jour. Animal Behavior, July-August, 1912, pp. 296-298.

Observations on Doves Learning to Drink, *do.*, pp. 273-279.